

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to pay the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements are published at the rate of \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of the sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 50 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till failed, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Nurseries, in Davidson County, N. C., a large assortment of Fruit Trees, &c., consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry,
&c., embracing many of the best American and European

also

a fine selection of

ROSES, DAHLIAS, &c.

Trees will be delivered at any reasonable distance from Lexington, at the usual price of hauling. Free Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHAS. MOCK.

December 18, 1840.

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BEING FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WASHINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

MR. ROUCHE

HAS just received, at the "Salisbury Coffee House," direct from Charleston, the following fresh articles, in his line—to wit:

French Brandy, New Ark Cider,
Oysters, Oranges,
Lemons, Raisins,
Sardines, Cigars.

All of which are of the best quality, and will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual credit.—Call and see!
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840.

LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated New Lebanon Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds. Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do well to call or send soon, as they "go like hot cakes."
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
November 13, 1840.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."
July 3, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. Wood's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to Second Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Asbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.
Salisbury, August 31, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.
AN AMUSING SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY.

Whoever travels through any of the New England States, and twice as he journeys, the eccentricities of some of the natives cannot fail to be amused; and may, if he chooses, derive many new ideas in respect to etymology and diversity of character.

Some years since, an acquaintance of ours set out, on horseback, from the Eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green Mountains of Vermont. While travelling through the town of New Salem, his road led into a piece of woods, of some five miles in length, and long before he got out of it, he began to entertain doubts whether he should ever be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last had the woods, and the nut brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw-boned, overgrown, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes; he was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his low breeches, was amply made up for behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep skin; and as for his hat, which was of dingy white felt—poor thing! it had once evidently seen better days, but now, alas! it was only the shadow of its glory. Whether the tempests of time had beaten the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, was difficult to tell; at any rate it was missing—and through the aperture, red hairs in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend, feeling an itching to scrape an acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse, and began:

"Hallo, my good friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle—reared one foot on the gambrel of his sinister leg, and replied:

"Hallo yourself! how'd dew?—wall, I just can't taint near so far now as it used to be afore they cut the woods away; then 'twas generally reckoned four miles, but now the sun shrivels up the road, and don't make more'n two. The fast house, you come to, though it is a barn, and the next is a haystack; but old Hoskin's house is on beyond.—You'll be sure to meet his galls long afore you get there; taint nought critters, they plague our folks more'n a little. His sheep get into our pasture every day, and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog after the sheep, and me after the gals—and the way he makes the wool, and I the potatoes, is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man—pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other?"

"I never 'lows any body to meddle with my grass-trailers, mister; but seem' it's you I'll tell ye. I was born so at my tickler request, so that when I hold the plough, I can go with one foot in the furrow, and tither on land, and not lop over; besides, it is very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

"Very good, indeed—how do your potatoes come on this year?"

"They don't come at all; I digs 'em out; and there's an everlasting sight of 'em in each hill."

"But they are small I perceive."

"Yes, I knows it—you see we planted some wuppel' blue noses over in that patch there, and they flourished so all firely that these ere stop growin' just out of spite; cause they knowed they couldn't begin to keep up."

"You appear to be pretty smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The looks at you; it's all in the behavior. This ere hat was my religious Sunday go to meetin' hat, and it's just as chuck full of piety now, as a dog is full of fleas. I've got a better one at nym, but I don't dig taters in it, no how."

"You have been in these parts some time, I should guess?"

"I guess so tew. I was born'd and got my trowsers' up in that ere house; but my native place is down in Fordunk."

"Then you say it is about three and a half miles to the next house?"

"Yes, sir, 'twas a spell ago, and I don't believe its grow'd much shorter since."

"Much obliged. Good bye."

"Good by to ye—that's a darn slick mare of yours."

"A Grinder."—There is in Jackson county, a loco loco by the name of S—, who resented all the influence the friends of Harrison could use, to induce him to vote against Van Buren. He persisted in his determination to go the whole for Martin, and at the election carefully took out a paper from his pocket-book, and handed it to the Judges with a flourish, saying aloud to the Whigs "there goes a grinder for you." When the votes were counted out, the number of tickets was just one less than the number of votes, and in the box was found a receipt in favor of S—, of nine dollars for three grind-stones! The old fellow will never hear the last of his grinder for Van Buren.—Petersmouth Tribune.

Napoleon's Tomb.—The model of the tomb of Napoleon, now erecting by M. Marochetti, under the dome of the Invalides, is composed of a large base, surrounded by columns and has relief, supporting at the four corners as many statues, one holding the globe, another the sceptre, and a third the hand of justice, and the last the imperial crown. Upon this is another base, two thirds the width and one-half the height of the first, also decorated with bas-reliefs, and having at each angle an eagle with expanded wings. It has again is surmounted by a pedestal eight feet high, decorated with bas-reliefs, and bearing in the centre the word Napoleon, upon which is an equestrian statue of the Emperor, wearing the imperial mantle, and having the brow crowned with laurel. The left hand holds the bridle, while the right carries the sceptre of the empire, raised to the height of the head. The two bases and pedestal, which rise to the height of

nearly forty feet, are of wood, and the statues of cartons. The equestrian statue is 15 feet high, the eagles 6, and the other ornaments in proportion. The effect is exceedingly grand, and worthy of the subject. It is expected to occupy M. Marochetti three years.

The steps of Fate are dark and terrible;
And not here may we trace them to the goal
That doubt would vanish, gazing upon life.
And seeing what it needs of peace and rest.
Life is but a life a journey in the night.
We toil through gloomy paths of the unknown;
Heavy the footsteps are with pitfalls round;
And few and faint the stars that guide our way;
But, at the last, comes morning; glorious
Shines forth the light of day, and so will shine
That life which is our future and our home.

What mockeries are our most firm resolves!
To will is ours, but not to execute.
We map our future like some unknown coast,
And say, "Here is an harbor, here a rock—
The one we will attain, the other shun;"
And we do neither. Some chance gale springs up,
And bears us far off on an unthought-on sea.
Our efforts are all vain; at length we yield
To winds and waves that laugh at man's control.

THE TEETH.

Attention to the cleansing of the teeth cannot be inculcated in the young at too early an age.—The neglect of brushing and washing the teeth is invariably attended with both disease and decay, which by timely and daily ablutions might have been avoided altogether. Those who have grown up in the omission of this salutary habit should lose not an instant in availing themselves of a practice so essential to general health and cleanliness. The extremes of heat and cold are injurious to the teeth—therefore, the water with which the teeth are cleaned should be what is termed lukewarm. They should be well but gently brushed both night and morning, the brush should be neither extremely hard nor extremely soft, but should possess a medium quality. Should the gums bleed slightly during the operation, it will produce a salutary effect. The most effectual and indeed the only means of keeping the gums in a firm and healthy state, is by using the brush daily. Those who possess good teeth should be careful to preserve them. When they are in good order, and free from tartar, the use of a soft brush once a day with a little dentifrice occasionally, will be quite sufficient to keep them so; and with this the owner should be satisfied. With respect to tooth powder which has afforded to quackery and imposture a spacious field for their operations, whereas the credulity of mankind has enabled them for years to reap a golden harvest, it is obvious to all who give themselves the trouble to think, that the simpler the ingredients of its composition the more beneficial it is likely to prove. I know of none better or more wholesome, either for cleansing the teeth or strengthening the gums, than cattle fish, prepared chalk, and orris-root commingled together in equal quantities, which any one may procure separately from any respectable chymist, and mix himself.—Hunter.

Tears of the Hero of Austerlitz.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon, and the village belle of Briants? He was riding late one day over a battle field, grazing, stern and unmoved, on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Briants; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

Home.—There is something inexpressibly touching in the story of Ishmel; the youth was sent into the wilderness of life with his bow and his arrow, "his hand against every man and every man's hand against him." Even in our crowded, busy, and social world, on how many is this doom pronounced! What love makes allowances like household love? God forgive those who turn the household altar into a place of strife! Domestic dissension is the sacrilege of the heart.

Chimney Sweep.—"Don't you want for to employ me?" asked a chimney sweep of a well-dressed gentleman yesterday, in Royal street.

"Employ the devil!" said the man, "I'm a stranger here."

"No matter for that," replied the sweep, "I think may be you may need my services."

"What do you follow?" inquired the man.

"Sweeping chimneys."

"But I've neither house nor chimney," said the man.

"Well," said the boy, "I thought may be you'd like to have your throat swept, I see your mouth is smoking."

"Get out, you rascal!" replied the man, as he swung away a ripe Havana.—N. Orleans Crescent.

A Spirited Reply.—"Doctor," said a hard-looking, brandy-faced customer, the other day to a physician—"Doctor, I'm troubled with an oppression, an uneasiness about the breast—what do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for," said the physician, "you have water on the chest."

"Water! Come, that'll do well enough for a joke, but how could I get water on my chest when I haven't touched a drop in fifteen years! If you had said bradly you might have hit it."

A careless or idly woman is one of the most repulsive objects in creation; and such is the force of public opinion in favor of the delicacies of taste and feeling in the female sex, that no power of intellect or display of learning, can compensate to men, for the want of nicety or neatness in the women with whom they associate in domestic life. In vain to them might the wreath of laurel were in glorious triumph over locks uncombed; and no betide the heroine whose stockings even of deepest blue, betrays a lurking hole.—Mrs. Ellis.

Wellman.—"You will see my face no more," as the lady said when she covered her cheeks with paint.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstention from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government, and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservators of the peace of nations, a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others: these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and Government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it alone can be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful Administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and enduring triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain in those just and enlightened principles of national interest, for which this Government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the Territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received, through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with an entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the U. States. It was among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of Government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the Territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most North-Western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the

remaining powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Huno-veran treaty to Berlin, where according to stipulations, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 20th of August last by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriations of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico, having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the Board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our Minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia, have not yet been ratified by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The Charge d'Affairs of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 13th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States, and that vast empire, will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for making the boundary between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioner, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the Western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission adjourned on the 16th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public monies were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the month of January, April, and July of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds, and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate in various degrees, to the present period; and in addition the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of dollars have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for rail roads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charge upon the Treasury in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without alluding to others arising out of Indian treaties, have already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the promotion of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions, and the public buildings have required the usual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able

The act of Congress establishing new mail rates and requiring more expensive services on others, for the increasing wants of the country have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been paid until the last year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted and the anticipated increase in the revenue not yet been realized, owing to the depression in the mercantile business of the country, the financial condition exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample, and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future recovery from the general reduction of prices, will be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the service.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, December 25, 1940.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Which we lay before our readers this week, will command the attention and earnest consideration of all parties. It is a document of great interest and much ability, written in a dignified, forcible, and clear style. The friends of the President who stood by him in the late contest for principle must read it with high gratification. We have the assurance that the Foreign Relations of the United States are maintained with unimpaired amity and good feeling; that we are in perfect peace with all the world; without any controversy to disturb the most friendly relations between our Government and the other great powers, except the affair of the North Eastern boundary with England, which has been so far conducted in a spirit of amicable settlement, and has now the prospect of being adjusted without serious difficulty. The President, in reference to this matter says: "From the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation."

In tracing the history of his administration and showing the policy that has directed it, the President establishes an unanswerable and perfectly conclusive refutation of the calumnies with which he has been so recklessly assailed, and gives a dignified vindication of the great measures which have called down upon his head the unmitigated fury of partisan attacks. His representation of the present prosperous condition of the country is as satisfactory, as his explanation of the causes which have effected it is true. Under the strict republican policy of his administration, uniformly sustained, firmly carried out, and most happily terminated in the establishment of that great measure of "deliverance and liberty," the Independent Treasury, the finances of the country have been retrieved by a gradual process;—rescued from the corrupting, and destructive control of gambling "systems" of bank speculations, and once more restored to a healthful condition and sound state. The expenditures have been every year reduced, and are now entirely within the revenue, while there is no public debt, no embarrassments of any kind, with the perfect practicability of a further reduction of expenditures next year.

A continuance of the same sound policy which has distinguished the administration of Mr. Van Buren is all that is now required to ensure permanent prosperity and prevent a recurrence of those ruinous fluctuations always so fatal to the stability of the Government and the true interests of the people. Should the new administration reject this policy, as we are told and have reason to apprehend they will, and rashly adopt that which has signally failed heretofore the country must inevitably make another dangerous plunge into the vortex of wild speculation, to be racked with alternate revolutions of bank contractions and expansions finally to end in a scene of ruin, distress, and embarrassment more wide-spread and desolating than we have yet known. Mr. Van Buren may justly dwell, with proud satisfaction, on the result of his administration; having adhered with firm fidelity to the great principles which he professed, the principles which most eventually triumph unless our Republic falls; he returns to private life with the conscious satisfaction of having discharged his duty to the Constitution without regard to consequences.

This message will remain to evidence that in retiring from the Presidency, he affirms, with the clearest distinctness, his unwavering confidence in the truth of the cardinal doctrines upon which he was willing to risk his political existence.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Register of the 18th—that on Thursday, *Matthias E. Manly* was elected, after six ballings, a Judge of the Superior Court, vice Judge Saunders resigned. Messrs. Manly, Edward Hall, and Augustus Moore of Edenton were in nomination.

An election was also held to supply the place of Judge Toomer, resigned; Judge Saunders and Mr. Wm. H. Battle being in nomination, after several ballings, *Mr. Battle* was elected.

On Wednesday, Mr. Barringer made a speech in favor of extending relief to the Wilmington Road. The bill to locate the Judges, has been lost in the House. Mr. H. C. Jones made a speech against it. We do not pretend to know much about the matter but the plan of location, seemed to us an injudicious innovation on the old one.

We alluded last week to some "family jars" which had disturbed the peace of the Whig association. The speech of Mr. Shepard producing the same, was replied to by Mr. Chingman of Buncombe, with some asperity; a rejoinder made in return by Mr. Shepard, which tells some home truths of the conduct of Whiggery in general and of the Senatorial election particularly. Mr. Shepard strikes hard on a tender point, and goes deep, when he exposes the manner in which this caucus having party in profession, went into a caucus to elect Senators. It is only "another illustration of the admirable conformity of their practice to their professions."

The election of two Senators from one town in the West, has occasioned some dissatisfaction amongst the Whigs in the East, and not without reason, we think. It does look a little like monopolizing all the "spoils."

Well, we wish the divisions of the party at Raleigh, as well as of their own as the Kith and kin combats of renowned memory.

There is some prospect that the present session of Congress will differ from the last, in being employed for the despatch of business, an occupation which had rather grown out of use in that honorable body for several years past, but which may now probably be resumed, as an election is just over, and the trade of President-making not practiced altogether so extensively. We know of nothing to engage the attention of the nation's assembled wisdom more important than the duties of their stations. The Whig orators who have been wont to disturb the peace of Congress, and keep up discussions to retard business and embarrass the Government, are now engaged in the agreeable amusement of plotting to supersede each other and grasp their share of the "spoils," and besides, as they no longer have any object in spending the public time and money in attempts to thwart the measures of the Administration, perhaps they may suffer the business of the people to be despatched without hindrance.

The Standing Committees have been appointed, and both branches seem disposed to go to work. In the Senate, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, introduced, on the 14th, a bill providing "for the reduction and graduation of the price of the Public lands." Mr. Benton introduced, on the same day, another pre-emption bill, entitled—"A Bill to establish a permanent prospective pre-emption system, in favor of settlers on the public lands, who shall inhabit and cultivate the same, and raise a log cabin thereon."

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," ought to be forthwith repealed; and that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a bill accordingly."

In the House of Representatives, we do not observe that any thing of particular interest to our readers has been done. A resolution similar to the one in the Senate, for a repeal of the Sub Treasury, is before this body. The House seems to be really disposed to transact business;—as an evidence of this, it is an almost incredible fact that neither have any of the usual disturbances occurred, nor has there been a solitary speech made this session in abuse of Mr. Van Buren or the Sub Treasury, or by Mr. Ogle on the subject of gold spoons and dish rags, or by any other Whig orator on any equally interesting subject. All will admit a great change has come over them.

NEW PAPERS.

HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq., for several months during the hottest of the late Presidential contest, associate Editor of the "Standard," being no longer connected with that establishment, has issued proposals for publishing in Raleigh a new paper to be called "THE SOUTHERN TIMES," the Prospectus for which may be found in another column. Most gladly would we welcome the appearance of this new recruit, which, under the control of Mr. Toole, a writer of acknowledged ability, boldness, and vigor, could not be other than a great accession to the press of North Carolina, and a powerful advocate of the true Republican doctrine, so able defended by him in times past. The Republican party in this State ought to encourage the proposition; the Federalists have the advantage of us in the number of their papers, everywhere published. There is abundant room for this, and we hope to see it prosper. We heartily wish Mr. Toole success in the undertaking, and will be pleased to receive subscriptions to the "Times."

"The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is the title of another new paper of the true grit, shortly to be issued in the neighboring town of Charlotte, by Jos. W. HAMPTON, Esq., heretofore favorable known to the public as the former Editor of this paper. We published the Prospectus some weeks since; the reader may find it on the fourth page. It is unnecessary for us to tell the readers of the Carolinian, many of whom were his old subscribers, that Mr. Hampton is an able writer, well competent to discharge his undertaking, and a thorough-going Republican of the Jeffersonian school. They know it. We shall make room with pleasure, for the Jeffersonian, in our ranks.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that some of the newspapers of both parties have already commenced operations for the next Presidency. On the part of the Federal Whigs it is plain that an active organization is going on in the City of New York and elsewhere, by the friends of Mr. Webster on the one hand, and those of Mr. Clay on the other. Yes, even before they have taken possession of the offices, they are struggling for the succession, one division of the party scheming to subvert the other, and both, or all, to perpetrate themselves in power.

On the part of the Democratic Republicans, we regret to see that some of them likewise, are looking beyond four years. This, in our view, is out-running reason and propriety. Why commence the work of agitation, so soon? There is neither wisdom nor patriotism in it. The people require rest on the subject, and certainly there can be no use in disturbing this question for at least 12 or 18 months to come. Besides, we ought to give the new Administration fair play;—let them go into power, having, as they will, every thing in their own hands to do what they please, without let or hindrance; we have heard their professions and promises, let us wait, mark their conduct, and judge them fairly by their acts. If they pursue a proper and judicious course, we can desire no more, and unquestionably we shall approve it. If, however, attempts should be made to revive the Tariff policy again, and load us with its execrable burdens, why, then it will be time enough to denounce them, to raise the battle cry, and arouse the Republican party to rally under the banner of equal rights. This state of things, we apprehend indeed, will arise much sooner than many suppose, but until it does come, let us maintain an attitude ready to do justice to the new administration, or to defend our rights as circumstances may require.

Some infamous scoundrel lately laid a piece of timber across the track of the Wilmington Railroad, by which the engine and tender were thrown off to the distance of twenty feet or more, the engine and fireman both fortunately escaping serious injury. The passenger cars were not thrown off. The villainous wretch who could commit such an act deserves worse than death.

The New York and Boston Banks to enable Biddle's United States Bank of Pennsylvania resume specie payments, have, it is said, been completed. So the great circulating medium "regulator," and the life machine, may be expected to resume shortly.

The Hon. Wm. S. Fulton has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The disinterment of the remains of Napoleon was to have taken place on the 10th October. The Prince de Joinville will convey them from St. Helena to Paris.

Facts.—"Curran, says some paper, usually picked up his facts in a case from the statements of the opposite counsel. Wonder how he would have succeeded in picking up facts from a Whig speech?"

Highly Considerate.—The Governor of Missouri has lately recommended to the Legislature the improvement of the navigation of Salt River. Nothing could be more considerate and proper at this time, and it is to be hoped the sensible hint will be attended to;—we should like to have an agreeable passage up, and down again, as we have no idea of staying in "those diggings" long.

Hugh McQueen, Esq., associate Editor of the Raleigh Star, has been elected by the Legislature Attorney General of this State, on the 9th ballot.

Governor's Council.—John A. Anderson, Thomas McGee, Isaac T. Avery, Jan. T. Leak, Allen Goodwin, Willie Perry, and Johnston Busbee.

Trustees of the University.—The following gentlemen have been elected Trustees of the University by the Legislature: Messrs. Cadw. Jones, Jr., of Orange; B. S. Gaither, of Burke; Jno. C. Williams, of Cumberland; R. F. Moore, of Halifax; W. R. Gaio, of Wake; P. H. Winston, of Anson; J. Worth, of Randolph; and G. C. Mandenhall, of Guilford.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is an able and interesting document, from which we intend next week to make some extracts. From this, it seems that the available balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 30th of December instant, will be \$1,500,000. The Secretary says that the revenue next year will be amply sufficient to meet all the ordinary expenses of the Government, in the gradual reduction of which, as for the last three years, there ought to be a continuance.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, Mr. Jno. J. Roberts of Newbern, was appointed Professor of Modern Languages.

The Legislature of Virginia will not agree to elect a United States Senator. Some time since a resolution appointing a day was passed in the House, but it has fallen through in the Senate by a tie vote.

An Intimation.—The Editor of some New York paper says, he has just printed a very neat blank receipt, which he politely invites his subscribers to call and see.

Communications on hand again crowded out, as well as several editorial articles. Correspondents must be patient. Their time will come by-and-by, perhaps.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 10th inst., says, in a Postscript:

"Resumption of Specie Payments.—By this morning's mail, we have a letter from our Correspondent at Middleburg, announcing the passage by the Senate of the bill from the House, requiring the Banks to resume Specie Payments on and after the first February next, with an amendment, except to Banks and Brokers. "The House must, therefore, accept this amendment or the Senate recede from it, or the bill will be lost."

Census of New York.—The State of New York according to the late Census, contains 2,430,476 inhabitants,—which is an increase since 1830 of 510,569.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our space not allowing the usual lengthy abstract of Legislative proceedings, we are under the necessity of abbreviating and omitting.

On Wednesday the 9th, Chas. L. Hinton was elected Public Treasurer, by a very large vote.

In the Commons, the same day, the Bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Graham, was unfavorably reported on, read and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Winston.—Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor law, to persons confined in jail by virtue of any Judgment, in actions for injuries to the person or property of others.

Mr. Hoke presented a petition from sundry citizens of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes, and Iredell, praying the establishment of a new County; read and indefinitely postponed.

Senate, Thursday, Dec. 10.—Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a Bill making an appropriation for completing the Capitol of the State, and for other purposes. [The Bill appropriates \$2,000 for completing and furnishing two rooms yet unfinished; \$20,000 to repay the sum borrowed by the Commissioners from the Bank of the State; and \$9,374 59 to pay outstanding accounts for labor and articles furnished.]

The engrossed Bill to establish the County of Cleveland, was read the second time and passed.

House of Commons.—The Bill to establish the County of Union, read the third time and passed.

The Bill to establish a County by the name of McDowell was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. from the same Committee, reported a Bill to lay off a road down the Bluegrass from the line of Yancy county to Turkey Creek in Burke county;—read first time and passed.

Senate, Friday, Dec. 11A.—Mr. Moore, from the Joint Select Committee on a Lunatic Asylum, made a report thereon, accompanied with Resolutions appointing the Governor and others a board, with power to purchase a site, at some Central point of the State for a Lunatic Hospital, and that said Board appoint Commissioners to cause to be erected a suitable building for that purpose; to ascertain and report a system of discipline, &c. The resolution and report were read, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, with a proposition that they be printed.

The engrossed bill to erect a new County by the name of Stanley, rejected.

House of Commons.—The petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes, and Iredell, praying the establishment of a new County by the name of Catawba, was, on motion of Mr. E. F. Miller, reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Hoke, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Senate, Saturday, Dec. 12.—Mr. McDowell delivered a speech in favor of the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike road.

Senate, Monday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Waddell presented a series of Resolutions which were read and ordered to be printed. They declare 1st: The indispensable necessity of a system of Internal Improvements, to the successful development of the resources of North Carolina. 2nd: That the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet is an object of paramount importance, "essential not merely to the prosperity of North Carolina, but an object of great national interest. 3dly: That the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad constitutes the proper base line of a system for internal transport and that the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad should be connected with it. 4th: That the West should be connected with the

East by the "interior" construction of McAdam's road. 5th: That to erect such a system, the following appropriations of the available funds of the State should be made:

First, To aid the work of the Wilmington and Raleigh and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, which the Board of Internal Improvements can do for the State, shall be invested in bonds, to be loaned by said Committee, and secured by the State.

Secondly, That the proceeds of the County of Johnston, which have been loaned to the State by the Board of Internal Improvements, be loaned to the State, to be invested in bonds, to be loaned by said Committee, and secured by the State.

(Note by Editor.—To the above, as a system, we have most decidedly objected. "All these systems," in our view, are unworkable and impracticable. Some of the propositions contained in them, as we think, worse than extravagant.)

House of Commons.—Mr. Hoke presented a petition from many citizens of the county of Orange, praying a new County by the name of Albemarle, to be laid off and passed.

Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 15.—Mr. McDowell presented a Bill to protect Churches.

Mr. Hinton, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.

A petition was presented, praying the Legislature offer a County on every square of six miles and more in the State; read and referred.

House of Commons.—Mr. Hoke presented a petition concerning Deputy Sheriff. Several resolutions were made to elect a Judge in place of Mr. M. Saunders, resigned.

Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 16.—A Bill was introduced to compel all militia captains to muster their companies four times in each and every year; passed and ordered to be printed.

The Resolutions introduced by Mr. Waddell, on the subject of Internal Improvements, were laid on the table; they were then postponed till the next day.

House of Commons.—The engrossed Bill proposing an appropriation of \$1,000 a year for 5 years, to purchase a library, was read a second time and rejected.

The Bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad was read a second time; and the Bill to establish a County by the name of McDowell, and to establish the County of Caldwell, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Election for Governor, &c.—The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, took place this day, and resulted as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR, 1st BALLOT.

John P. Richardson	100
James H. Hammond	97
B. K. Hannon, (not a candidate)	8
David Johnson	8

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, 1st BALLOT.

Wm. K. Clowery	41
James Ferguson	31
J. S. Ashe	13
Blank	1

Elected.

MARRIAGE.

In Cabarrus County, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. D. A. Fenick, Mr. ALFRED BROWN, of that county, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of John Hall, of that county, on Friday night, the 14th instant. John Jones, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM FORD to Miss MARGARET JOHNSON.

SOUTHERN CAROLINIAN OBITUARY.

I am no friend, Mr. Editor, to indiscriminate and often idle eulogies of the virtues of deceased friends; but when an individual of great moral worth and eminent piety departs from our midst, their virtues should be recorded for the benefit and adornment of the living. The death announced in your last week's issue, of Mrs. MARGARET HALL, consort of Jas. Hall, Esq., of Davis County, was indeed a great loss to the circle of society in which she moved. An affectionate and dutiful wife and a kind and indulgent mother, she was devoted upon almost as the guardian angel of her family, while their affections were still closer knit to her, by the anxious care and gentle nursing it had required to sustain her for a number of years under a severe affection of the liver. As a neighbor and friend, she was universally beloved and highly valued by all who knew her,—with a hand ever ready to distribute charity where it was needed, and a heart ever sympathizing with the afflicted. Long will the writer of this poor tribute to the worth of Mrs. Hall, remember the many kindnesses and lessons of piety received from her while living.

As a professor of religion, Mrs. Hall was always the same—earnest and zealous. It was her custom to read much in the Sacred Scriptures and such books would tend to prepare her for the eternal world; and well did her life shadow forth the divine influences thus obtained. Mrs. H. professed religion at the early age of 14, and to her death, when in her 70th year, she evidenced by her conversation and actions, the change of heart she professed was real and permanent. At her death, she was a devout and highly valued member of the Presbyterian Church. She maintained her reason to the moment of her death, and departed in a sweet sleep as it were, triumphing in the hope of a speedy and happy meeting with her Savior.

Mrs. Hall left an aged husband and five children, whose grief, however intense, should be calmed by the comforting hope, which is certainly theirs, that their loss is her everlasting gain.

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUTHERN TIMES;

To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promise; few will be made in this case, but they will all be redeemed.

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City; combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political; and its doctrine the Jeffersonian school.

The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper.

The price will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the session of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

Dr. W. D. Dempsey

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from Virginia, and will be happy to receive a continuance of that very liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, Stateville, N. C.

December 23, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Millidgeville, Montgomery County, N. C.

W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840.

Valuable Negroes to Hire.

ON the first day of January, 1841, I will hire to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Salisbury, several LIKELY NEGROES for the term of twelve months,—belonging to the estate of the late Wm. C. Love. Terms made known on the day of hiring.

R. W. LONG, Guard.

Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1840.

THE MARKETS. AT SALISBURY, DECEMBER 12, 1840. AT FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 12, 1840. AT CHERAW, S. C., DECEMBER 9, 1840. AT CAMDEN, S. C., NOV. 11, 1840.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840. George Miller vs. William Northern. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William Northern, hath steeled or so concealed himself that the ordinary process of the Law cannot be levied upon him...

Notice. THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms. J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840.

Notice. THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, situated in Montgomery County, 23 miles East of Salisbury, is now in full operation. Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State. EDWARD BURRAGE.

Wanted. 20 LABORERS, the most of them to work above ground; liberal wages will be given by the Washington Mining Company, situated in Davidson County, about 18 miles East from Salisbury, and 10 miles South of Lexington. Those wishing to engage by the year will be preferred, and those most studying their employers interest will command the highest wages. ROSWELL A. KING. Davidson Co., Dec. 11, 1840.

For Sale. I WILL offer for Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 21st of January, 1841, my Plantation, lying in Davidson County, on the Yadkin River, above Brown's Ferry, containing 600 Acres, more or less. It is said to be the best plantation on the Yadkin River; but those wishing to purchase are requested to examine it. To suit the convenience of purchasers, I will sell in Tracts of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 600 Acres. -ALSO- EIGHT OR TEN HEAD OF CATTLE, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by applying to the Subscriber between this and the day of Sale, if not disposed of before that time it will be offered for Sale as advertised above. ANDREW HOLDSHOUSER, Sen'r. December 11, 1840.

Notice. WILL be sold at the Court-house, in Salisbury, on the first day of January next, Two likely, valuable Negroes, belonging to the Estate of John Steward, dec'd.: One woman, between the age of thirty and thirty-five; one boy, between the age of twelve and fifteen. In case said Negroes are not sold on that day, they will be hired to the highest bidder for one year. A small amount of the purchase money will be required immediately. GEORGE L. SMITH, Ex'r. December 4, 1840.

TO HIRE, in the county of - A smart, active negro WOMAN, accustomed to house work. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE. THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET OF MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned. The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it. C. K. WHEELER, Admr. Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration to the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr. Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

ROWAN HOTEL THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and bountifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Outlets. The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. JAMES L. COWAN. Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Shipment of Country Produce. He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, free of Storage, for commission of 2 1/2 per cent., where the articles are without limits; when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged. He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the cash advanced. He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of Groceries, With a mixed Stock of other Goods, All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce. The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage. D. MALLOY. Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840.

PIEDMONT HOUSE. THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished With the best market can afford; his BEERS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial. ANDREW CALDCLEIGH. Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

To the Public. THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on A TANNERY, At their old stand in Rowan County, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country. They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. -ALSO- Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather. Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows - worth from eight to twenty dollars - varying according to size. -ALSO- They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. H. & W. C. MILLER. Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

Taken Up and Committed, TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely mulatto, five feet seven inches high - had on when committed Kentucky jeans coat and pants and tow shirt. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. W. WOMACK, Jailor. October 17, 1840.

BLANKS. Of every description for sale, at this Office.

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. M. McNALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. M. McNally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal - while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. - The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS. The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE. Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. - Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States - perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. - The news and sayings on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses allows matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the member.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS. For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 For copy of the Appendix \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 15th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, Nov. 28, 1840.

Book Bindery. WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint. - Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion. Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of CUTTING STONE, as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

ALSO - for Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c. J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter. Salisbury, Oct. 29th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H. MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS. THE LIFE GIVING PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

THOMAS FOSTER IN ROCKVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Rockville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Tables, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt. Feb. 14, 1839. 74 if

Administrator's Notice. THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Cowan, dec'd., will offer for Sale, at the late residence of said Joseph Cowan, on the 5th day of January, 1841, all the personal property belonging thereto, consisting of Twenty-four Negroes, being Men, Women, and Children; -ALSO- HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS; COTTON, CORN, RYE, OATS, FODDER, HAY, FARMING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

With various other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be allowed, upon giving bond and approved security for the purchase money - all sums under five dollars, cash. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the creditors of the estate will not admit no longer indulgence. - And all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement or payment within legal time, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JOHN F. COWAN, Admr. November 13, 1840. 64's

Valuable Land FOR Sale. I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good fish branch running through it. - The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher. CHARLES FISHER. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

To Travellers. THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order: leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN. Feb. 12, 1839. N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

To Owners of Mills. THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones. I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality. Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Rockville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use. The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation: - Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance. L. M. GILBERT. October 25, 1839.

Stone Engraving. THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for TOMB STONES, so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice. -ALSO- He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay. A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, out of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS. November 1st, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY. THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country. He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK, will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work. N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to. ROBERT COX. Davidson, April 15, 1839.

JOE PRINTING. Ready and expeditiously executed at this Office.



PROSPECTUS OF THE ROCKLEBURGH JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Rockleburgh County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "Jeffersonian" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at \$20 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 if not paid in advance. The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and sustained in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality which the Alexander, the Polk, and their brave compatriots periled their all, on the 30th May, 1776, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. In success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Rockleburgh - and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for the support of the "Jeffersonian". The subscriber will assume as its political motto, those landmarks of the Republican party, the democracy set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in forming our system of Government, were best qualified to lead down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit, the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the Revolution of our Government. The most odious feature in the system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few. - It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country - exciting a spirit of extravagance, which is tantamount to pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in promoting the reform, will be one of the main objects of the "Jeffersonian". It will war against exclusive privileges, partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the Grant Government assuming to pay to foreign money lenders the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes. As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the "Jeffersonian" will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. A must be evident to all candid observers, that the plain presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger. While a portion of the columns of the "Jeffersonian" will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, shall not be neglected. With the chosen selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society. Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with. Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON. November 6, 1840.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits - their good works have testified for them - they did as thrive by the faith of the credulous. In cases of Constiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pain, Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstructed Menstruation, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Scarcity incident to Females in Delicate Health, and all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. As a single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New-York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fac simile of John Moffat's signature. THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes - Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions. These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION - An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health - containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies - by W. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents. Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues to Cabinet-Making Business, IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, with regards workmanship and materials, and on the lowest terms that is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed. Putres, Scantling and Plan taken in exchange for work. NATHAN FAIRBANKS. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.